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THE PADUCAH DAILY SUN.

Official Newspaper
of the City.

VOLUME 1—NUMBER 179

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1897.

TEN CENTS A WEEK.

THE DEADLOCK

Still Continues at Frankfort—
No Election Today.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS WROTH

A Mine Boss Killed by a Heavy
Fall of Slate.

SMAL NEWS FROM THE SOUTH

Frankfort, April 8.—The Hunterites this morning loudly claimed that the election would be reached today, and that the Doctor would be elected. When the ballot was taken, however, it resulted about the same as yesterday and no election. A second ballot was taken without changed result. It is not now believed an election will be effected this week. The attempt to stampede the Silver Democrats to Senator Martin has proven a dismal failure. There is little disposition on the part of the silver men to be in a hurry to make terms with the sound money men.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS

Alam the Administration Has Not
Properly Recognized Them.

Washington, April 8.—A Southern Republican speaking in reference to the public patronage distributed by President McKinley claimed the Southerners had not been fairly treated, that only aliens and carpet-baggers had been recognized. He was wroth and "hot under the collar." He claimed the fact had been recognized by all the Southerners.

KILLED BY FALLING SLATE

Mine Boss Holthe Thomas in the
Bender Mines.

Beaver Dam, April 8.—Hollie Thomas, a boss in the Bender Mines was killed this morning by being crushed under a mass of falling slate amounting to several tons. Life was extinct when the body was removed from beneath the debris. It was crushed beyond recognition.

DISMAL FLOOD NEWS.

Bridges Washed Away—A Family
of Six Drowned.

Greenville, Miss., April 8.—The outlook for the country is exceedingly dismal. The unprecedented rise of the Yazoo and all tributary streams, resulting from the crevasses in the Mississippi levees, left little time to protect bridges or other property and in the lowest places even the escape of the inhabitants with their lives was difficult. Bridges are being carried away rapidly and the waters threaten to leave not one standing in the county. Seven fatalities are reported from lowlands some miles from here in this county. A mother and six children endeavoring to make their escape to higher ground this morning suddenly found themselves in deep water and all were drowned before assistance could reach them. The rise had been so much greater than expected last night that when they awoke this morning they found themselves in great peril. The waters are still rising rapidly.

THE LAST GATES.

The Five Last Night Destroyed in
Nicholas County.

Carlisle, Ky., April 8.—This county is in a state of great excitement over last night's raid upon the toll gates, which was in some respects the worst that has occurred in the county. But five gates remained of the thirty-three in the county and these were last night destroyed by a mob of desperate men, who not only destroyed the gates but terribly beat and maltreated State Keeper Jones who re-monstrated with them at one of the gates. They told him as certain as he attempted to collect more tolls they would hang him and his family and burn his home. It is probable no effort will be made to re-erect the gates, but the county will probably acquire the roads.

SENSATIONAL REPORTS.

Alleged Poisoning of Rivera—
Weyler's Messengers to Gomez.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 7.—A dispatch to the "Globe-Democrat" from Jacksonville says: Many rumors are rife in Havana concerning the condition of Rivera at San Cristobal. One report says that the Cuban prisoner is in a bad way. His wounds are poisoning him badly and will not heal. It is reported that he is in a precarious condition.

Another alarming rumor was heard also, and from a reliable source, stating that as the Spaniards, being

now afraid to shoot Rivera, on account of the agitation in the United States and the effect it might have in Europe, have administered a slow poison, the reports about his wounds being given out to make it plausible, if he should die suddenly. The Cuban Junta officials and others here are much agitated over these reports, as they fully believe in them, but they cannot see their way clear toward preventing the fell designs of the Spaniards. They have sent a trusty courier, to San Cristobal to closely watch Rivera's condition. News from Gomez's old army, a sensation, is reported as coming direct from him that Weyler sent messages to ask about peace negotiations, the ambassador being empowered to arrange for a meeting of Gomez and Weyler. It is stated that Gomez peremptorily refused to have anything to do with the matter, saying that it was only another of Weyler's traps to kill another Cuban general, as they could not kill them in honorable warfare. An officer from Rivera's old army is reported to be responsible for the statement that Rivera was on his way to meet Gomez when he was captured. A spy in his camp gave the Spaniards his plans, and they waylaid him. This sensational news has evoked much comment.

RIVERA RESCUED.

Captured by Insurgents on the
Way to Havana.

THE TOLL GATE RAIDERS

Destroy Five Gates and Assault a
Gatekeeper.

THREATENED TO HANG HIS FAMILY.

New York, April 8.—A cablegram from Cuba says the insurgents have effected the release of General Ruiz Rivera by capturing the train on which he was being conveyed to Havana. There is great rejoicing at the Junta and among Cuban sympathizers generally.

BRYAN AS JUDGE.

Will Officiate at the Interstate
Historical Contest.

Emporia, Kan., April 8.—The judges have been chosen for the interstate oratorical contest, between state normal schools, which will occur in Emporia May 7, and at which orators from Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana and Kansas will be present.

William J. Bryan is a judge of delivery. The other judges on delivery are State Senator Hession, of Manhattan, Kan., and Supt. Hayden, of Des Moines, Ia.

The judges on thought and composition are Dr. E. E. White, Columbus, D. C.; Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, Chicago; Supt. Greenwood, Kansas City, Mo.; Supt. Holloway, Fort Smith, Ark., and Supt. Seifert, of Indiana.

A BIG HAUL.

A Post Office Robbery at Rockaway,
Ohio.

Tiffin, O., April 8.—Four masked men robbed the post office, store and railway ticket office at Rockaway, six miles from this town. Wm. Carrick is in charge of all these offices, which are in his home. At midnight the men forced an entrance to his house, overpowered Carrick and his daughter, and bound them to their beds. The burglars then forced Carrick to reveal the combination of his safe and the hiding place of other valuables, and they secured \$2,000 in notes and checks, \$70 in cash and \$5 in postage stamps, and after taking all the registered and ordinary letters disappeared.

AS CANARIES.

Two Men Sold English Sparrows
That Had Been Poisoned.

Shelbyville, Ind., April 8.—Yesterday there arrived in this city two foreigners, who were selling what they said were canary birds, and the parties succeeded in doing a land office business with the housewives of the town, who were greatly taken with the exceptionally pretty pets. This morning, however, these same ladies were decidedly out of humor when they found that the birds were nothing more or less than English sparrows, which had been painted to resemble canaries, the paint washing off.

Real Estate Transfer.

J. C. Beyer today decided to Barnhart Brooks, for \$1025, a lot near T and Tennessee streets.

If you want to enjoy a nice, cool glass of beer call on S. Starks, S. 2nd street.

THREE MILLIONS

Go Up in Smoke at Knoxville,
Tenn.

TWENTY WHOLESALE HOUSES GO

Twenty Hotel Guests Supposed to
Have Been Burned to
Death.

MANY OTHERS ARE INJURED.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 8.—One of the worst conflagrations in the history of Tennessee occurred here this morning.

Fire was early discovered in the Hotel Knox. It spread rapidly, assisted by a heavy wind, and totally destroyed the hotel, Storech's furniture store, Cullen & Newman's queensware establishment, Newman's printing office, Lader's dry goods store, Murphy's hat store, Briscoe's wholesale notions, Woodruff's hardware, Nelson & Hayes' shoe store, McNulty's grocery store, Ross & Co.'s grocery store, and ten other houses.

The loss will exceed \$3,000,000, and twenty guests are missing from

TEN YEARS

John Moore Was Lucky Not to
Get a Life Term.

Louisville, April 8.—John Moore, alias John Anderson, colored, was tried in the criminal division yesterday on the charge of housebreaking and two previous felony convictions. He was found guilty, and the jury fixed his punishment at ten years in the penitentiary.

CHANGE OF MINISTERS

Rev. Keenan Transferred to the
Missouri Conference.

Rev. J. T. Keenan, who has had charge of the Mechanicsburg M. E. church, has been transferred to the Missouri conference, and his place will be supplied for the remainder of the year by Rev. J. H. Collins, who is now conducting a tent meeting in Mechanicsburg.

DEATH OF MRS. WICKS.

Her Husband Deserted Her Sev-
eral Years Ago.

Mrs. Ida Wicks, whose precarious condition was mentioned yesterday's Sun, died at 7:30 o'clock last evening at her home on West Clark street of pneumonia.

The deceased was about 40 years of age, and a niece of ex-Jailer Evans, of Lyon county.

Her husband took her to Califor-

DEPOT STRUCK

By Lightning at Eddyville Last
Night.

NO ONE WAS INJURED.

Notes of Interest to Illinois Cen-
tral Employees—Contem-
plated Improve-

ments.

MINOR CHANGES OF INTER ST.

Lightning struck the Illinois Cen-
tral depot at Eddyville last night, and in addition to tearing some of the buildings away, temporarily damaged the wires. The operator, however, escaped unhurt.

This is the second time within the past two or three months the depot at Eddyville has been struck, but fortunately neither time did any great damage result.

The Illinois Central railroad, not content with spending over \$15,000,000 in the purchase of the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern railroad in Kentucky, is soon to acquire control of the "Short Route" property at Louisville. The Illinois Central already owns all of the securities, and all that remains is to take the road out of the hands of St. John Boyle, receiver, and operate it. The Illinois Central has already begun preparations for building large and commodious freight depots at Twelfth and at Floyd streets, and it is said will greatly enlarge the Seventh street depot.

In this connection it is said that the Illinois Central will handle the freight business of the St. Louis Air-line, and that the Air-line will eventually run its passenger trains into the depot at Seventh and the river.

Conductors G. W. Stackert, Fred Burns and Al Woods, of the St. Louis division, have signified their intention of going on the conductor's excursion to California on May 6. The train leaves St. Louis on that date.

Business in baggage departments is unusually dull at the Union Depot at present. Baggage-master Flowers, however, expects a revival in a short time. The dry goods men are coming out rapidly, which will add an impetus, and now that the Dingley bill is nearing passage, the clothing men will soon know what to do and come out full force.

Mr. J. W. Rogers, one of the popular young employees of the Illinois Central who has been assisting at the dispatcher's office here at various times recently, left today for Ripley, Tenn., to accept the position of assistant agent for the Illinois Central.

Mr. R. C. Watkins went to Memphis yesterday on business.

Special Agent Huntley left this morning for Louisville on business.

Conductor Will Baker has accepted the preferred night run vacated by Conductor Craft who took the run abandoned yesterday by Conductor Cameron. The latter took a train between Newbern and Memphis.

Passenger No. 201, from Louisville, due at 12:10 this afternoon, was delayed nearly two hours by an accident beyond Eddyville. An extra had one car derailed near a trestle, and it required some time to remove the obstruction that the passenger might pass.

MARKETS.

(Reported Daily by Lacy Grain Company.)

Chicago, Ill., April 8.—May wheat opened at 66 1/2-66 3/4 highest 67 1/2, closed at 66 3/4 s.

May corn opened at 23 1/2-23 1/2 and closed at 23 1/2-23 1/2 b.

May oats opened at 16 1/2-16 3/4 and closed at 16 1/2 b.

May pork opened at \$8.00 and closed at \$8.10-12.

May lard opened at \$1.07-5-07 and closed at \$1.07-10 b.

May ribs opened at \$1.37-1.42 and closed at \$1.47 b.

N. W. receipts, 261 cars.

Clearences, 236,000 bushels.

New line of ball hoops just received at the Robins Glass and Queensware Company, 741.

An Absolutely PURE

Bird Seed

No dirt nor chaff, at

Nelson Soule's

Drug Store.

Try a package, it is the BEST.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE CHESTS.



ALL STYLES

ALL SIZES

NATIONAL AND NEW ICEBERG REFRIGERATORS

Are superior to all others in Construction, Economy and Durability.

GEO. O. HART & SON HARDWARE & STOVE CO.

INCORPORATED.

303-307 Broadway.
109-117 N. Third Street.

Spring Footwear.

Style

usually sells the first pair; if the shoes wear, and are comfortable, the customer returns when in need of more.

Every shoe we sell is stylish, every shoe wears, every shoe is comfortable. These three attributes invite, obtain and increase our business. Have you ever sampled our Shoes? If not, why not?

Geo. Rock & Son.

M'COMB TO LEAVE.

She Will Be Taken to Cape Girardeau.

The George W. Parker Brought Back by Capt Hollingsworth.

The H. S. McComb will tonight or tomorrow leave Paducah for Cape Girardeau, Mo., to enter the trade, after being laid up in the harbor for the winter.

The George W. Parker was taken to Cape Girardeau several days ago, but proved to be unsuited to the purposes for which she was wanted.

and Capt. Hollingsworth brought her back today.

The McComb has been at Paducah for eight years or more, and until a few months ago was used to transfer trains to Brooklyn and back. The Parker will likely remain here for sometime.

FAMILIAR FACE.

Whitson Manager of La Belle Park.

W. J. Carleton, the erstwhile manager of La Belle park, who left the city rather suddenly last summer, after being discharged, appeared in "Fast Mail" at Morton's opera house last night as the telegraph operator. Carleton joined the company soon after the season opened, and has been with it ever since.

"CINEMATOSCOPE"

At Morton's Opera House Tonight.

Edison's "Cinematoscope" in conjunction with the "Megaphonograph," will open at Morton's opera house tonight and exhibit every night during the week, with ladies' and children's matinee at 2:30 p. m.

The Cinematoscope is the latest picture producing machine before the public, presenting all the latest views, life size, and in motion. The Megaphonograph renders up to date and popular airs.

Admission 10, 20 and 30 cents. Seats on sale at VanCulin's.

S. Starks has always on hand the very finest Swiss, Brick and Imported Cheese to be served with a cold, fresh glass of beer.

THE BEST ON EARTH IS A HANAN SHOE

We Are the Sole Agents,

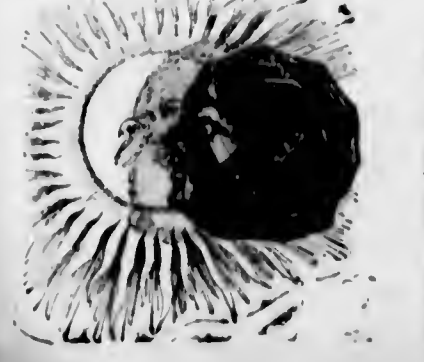
Cochran AND Cochran

REGISTERED

Portrait of King George of Greece.

KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

THE RULER OF THE PLUCKY LITTLE NATION THAT IS OFFERING DEF-
PIANCE TO THE POWERS OF EUROPE.



If you believe you will need more coal during the month of March you had better order it now. The waters are rapidly rising and may cut off our coal supplies. We have a big stock on hand now and would be pleased to have your orders at once. We have only a limited supply of clippings for kindling, so you had better order quick if you need them.

BARRY & HENNEBERGER, Telephone 70.

LUMP EGG NUT ANTHRACITE PER BU 100 PER TON \$8.25

THE PADUCAN DAILY SUN.

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THE DAILY SUN

It gives special attention to all local happenings of interest in Paducah and vicinity, and is a trustworthy source of news, which will be given as fully as space will permit without regard to expense.

THE WEEKLY SUN

Is devoted to the interests of our country patrons, and will at all times be a source of information on all political affairs and topics of interest to the readers of the Weekly Sun.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A special feature of the weekly edition of the Sun will be its correspondence department, in which it hopes to represent every locality within the limits of its circulation.

ADVERTISING.

Rates of advertising will be made known on application.

Office, Standard Block, 115 North Fourth Street.

Daily, per annum, \$4.50
Daily, six months, 2.25
Daily, one month, .40
Daily, per week, 10 cents
Weekly, per annum in advance, 1.00
Specimen copies free

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1897.

The French Parliament has voted the sum of 275,000 francs for precautionary measures against the introduction of the bubonic plague from India.

If the News can name the Republican ticket it will get the biggest scoop of the year on its contemporaries and give a matter of news to its readers in which they will take great interest. Who are they neighbor?

On the winning ticket at Cincinnati were three Republicans. A little leaven of Republicanism goes a long way sometimes. This fact, however, shows how much reason there is in the chain of "Democratic gains" in Cincinnati.

Mr. Bryan called upon President McKinley a day or so since and was received with great cordiality. He is in Washington for the purpose of arguing a case before the supreme court, presumably on a brief prepared by Mrs. Bryan.

Col. Vassos fearlessly fights the combined armies of the powers in Crete, relying in the justice of his cause and the righteousness of public opinion as his defense. Of course the Admirals could have wiped his army off the face of the earth but they were afraid to do it.

The proposed retro-active feature of the Dingley bill may be and probably is unconstitutional, but it served as a good and effectual bluff and the amount of goods imported in advance for the purpose of getting in ahead of the new tariff will be comparatively small.

What the peculiar propriety may be does not appear, but the Spanish cartoon invariably represents the American as a hog. A recent cartoon published in a Cuban journal gives a group of swine under silk hats as a group of American Senators. The fact that Senators Hale and Hoar were included with Morgan and other pro-Cuban Senators seems to deprive the cartoon of whatever significance it may have had.

It is said the constant stream of visitors at the White House, coupled with the three receptions per week given by the President, are telling upon him greatly. It is a great tax on his physical endurance which added to the daily routine of duties to which he is compelled. It is estimated that he has given private audiences to more than 100 people in the month.

have no disposition to dictate, neither will they be dictated to. The only way a fusion of this kind can be effected is by mutual concession. Without such fusion the Populists have absolutely no show of election. Without it the Republicans have a fighting chance for at least a part of the offices.

A resolution was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hoar, requiring the Secretary of State to keep the Senate informed, by reports from time to time of the following particulars in regard to each of the nations with which the United States has diplomatic relations: The amount of taxes or excises and the mode of collecting the same; statistics of exports and imports and methods of collecting duties; tariff laws; several objects of public expenditure; judicial system; list of crimes, offenses and punishments; members of the army and navy; police or other arrangements for preserving the peace and enforcing the law; the administrative mechanism; public indebtedness; methods of enacting laws; the character of legislative chambers; the public officers who have practically the determination of what laws shall be put up, and their passage. Such reports carefully compiled will be most valuable state papers and will prove of great value in determining questions of economics.

While the Mississippi is in many places falling on account of the crevasses in the levee by reason of which the water is spread over a vast territory, there is every reason to believe that the worst has not yet come. A day or two since Lieutenant Col. Dunwoody, chief of the signal service bureau at Washington, said: "There has been an inch of rain in that region today, and the danger is very pressing. I do not look for a change in the aspect of affairs for the next two weeks. I wish that I could hold out some hope for the people along the river, but with the conditions as they are at present I cannot do so. Our reports indicate a continuance of the rise in the river above and in the neighborhood of St. Louis, but the local weather official can tell more about probabilities in that neighborhood than I can. The situation at all points along the river is bad enough, but the worst has not been told so far as the lower river is concerned." Col. Dunwoody's predictions with regard to the flood have thus far proven remarkable for fidelity to the results as they have been realized.

The elections in various parts of the country seem to indicate a change of sentiment since the November election. It is impossible to account for the caprices of the American voter, and while in the majority of instances the elections have undoubtedly been influenced very largely by local issues and prejudices, it is possible that the failure to witness as great an improvement in business as was unreasonably expected has had something to do with the vote. Why a Republican administration should be expected to bring great improvement before it has had time even to inaugurate its policy does not appear to a reasonable man. It was not expected by any sensible man to be marked until such time as the new tariff policy should be in actual operation. In reality the improvement has been greater than was expected by the best informed. But the safety of the National Congress and the Presidency from disturbance for two years insures the safe inauguration of the proposed policy, and once established it will do the rest. One year from next November will witness a re-assertion of the confidence of the people in the Republican

people who object to the extension of the tariff like that which has been extended to the people of the United States.

TO BRING TURKEY TO TERMS.

The United States has been at a decided disadvantage in its relations with Turkey for the past two years, and "the sick man" has done about as much as he could in dealing with Americans and American interests. Claims amounting to \$150,000 for property of American missionaries destroyed have been preferred, but no attention has been paid to them. An American missionary has been expelled without trial and all efforts of Minister Terrell to secure a hearing for him have proven futile. Two consuls have been refused recognition, though regularly appointed and accredited by this country to the city of Constantinople and the destruction of the American Board of Foreign Missions, occurred after such refusal of recognition, entailing a loss of \$100,000.

President Cleveland is said at one time to have contemplated the blockading of the port of Smyrna as a coercive measure to bring the Sultan to terms, but abandoned it on the discovery that his revenues were mortgaged to various European countries to secure loans. Minister Terrell has found it extremely difficult to secure an audience with the Sultan and by reason of his lower rank has been at a decided disadvantage as compared with the ambassadors of the European governments.

In the midst of the difficulties the administration has determined to appoint a special envoy with the rank of ambassador to settle these matters and to give the Sultan to understand that no further parleying will go. Hon. John W. Foster, of Ohio, who is universally recognized as one of the ablest diplomats living, has been decided upon as the proper representative and will probably be appointed in a few days, or as soon as the President shall have been authorized by Congress to make the appointment. While not seeking the appointment Mr. Foster, it is said, has signified his willingness to accept the mission.

The objects of Mr. Foster's mission are to secure the payment of the claims for damages preferred by Mr. Terrell, to secure trials for Mr. Knapp and other Americans against whom charges have been made, to gain permission for Mr. Knapp to return to his post, and to have the consuls who have been accredited to Turkish cities, recognized.

A CHANGE OF SPIRIT

Manifested Toward Americans in Cuba.

The Reasons Therefor are Given By "W. R. S." in "Globe-Democrat."

Don Quijote's cartoons are not as significant as they were three months ago. The American no longer encounters scowls as he goes about his business; he is persona grata in Havana now. Two things have contributed to this. One is the growing desire for peace and the feeling that the United States is to play a conspicuous part in the settlement. The other is the natural impression made by Consul General Lee's single-handed course in defense of the rights of American citizens. Without bias or prejudice on the Cuban question, without reference to politics or sections, it can be said Gen. Lee has proven the right man for this emergency. If there is any sentiment, particularly in the Northern States, where Southern blood is sometimes discounted in matters of judgment, that Gen. Lee may have let his impulse get the better of his wisdom, it can be laid aside. The course of the Consul General in the most serious diplomatic crisis of the past two years has been such that the whole country may feel proud of it. The measure of his success has been shortened by the administration which sent him here. It is not clearly understood by the people of the United States. The Martin Kozka case set a precedent for generations and made Ingraham one of the heroes of American history. What Ingraham did in the establishment of American rights in a single case and on a single issue, Lee has made the successful policy in many instances, and has won for it the recognition of the most reluctant nation on the earth. In two years some of the precedents made in these cases by Gen. Lee will be hereafter the rights of nations of the United States.

What meaning, to Cuba at the personal residence. That is no whole truth was known daily that he seemed with reluctance to arrive at his arrival.

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FROM HAND TO MOUTH.

Thus Lives John Bull According to Good Authority.

An Interesting Discussion of Britain's Food Supply.

London, April 6.—Attention has been called in the House of Commons by Henry Seton-Karr, Conservative, to the wholly inadequate production of food supplies in the United Kingdom, in relation to its large and increasing population. Mr. Seton-Karr then announced that the dependence of the United Kingdom upon foreign imports for the necessities of life, and the consequences which might arise therefrom in the event of war, demand the serious attention of the government.

Speaking to the motion, Mr. Seton-Karr expressed the belief that the reserve of beef stuff never exceeds three weeks' supply, and frequently sinks below a week's supply. France, he pointed out, was self-supporting, and Russia and the United States were not only self-supporting, but able to make large exports. The Dreadnought, he continued, was practically self-supporting, and Great Britain alone lived from hand to mouth and drew her principal supply of wheat from Russia and the United States, which might possibly at some time be hostile to Great Britain.

Mr. Seton-Karr further remarked that should the harvest in America fail and Russia refuse to supply Great Britain, the latter's position would be most serious. The speaker called attention to the damage done to the commerce of the United States by the Alabama, and remarked that many such vessels might be set to pay upon British commerce in time of war. He did not desire action which would reduce the price to consumers, but hoped the government would consider the subject seriously, and proposed that state granaries be erected for keeping supplies.

Sir Charles Dilke, Radical, contended that Russian exports of wheat to Great Britain were decreasing in average yearly, and he asserted that half of Great Britain's food came from the United States. Continuing, he said:

"If the United States, Canada and Australia can feel as we are independent of Russia, as the interests and advantages of these countries would be so strong that we could rely upon them to supply us."

Sir Charles Dilke, continuing, said he thought the other states were not likely to take any steps in regard to contraband of war which would be likely to bring the United States down on them.

After Mr. James Lowther, Conservative, had advocated a duty on foreign grain, the government leader, Mr. Balfour, said that the peculiarity of the motion had given a suitable text both to protectionists and free traders. The adoption of the proposal to establish state granaries, he claimed, would mean turning the Channel of Great Britain into a gigantic corn trader. As to the commercial Zollverein, Mr. Balfour continued, he looked with considerable longing for a closer union with the British colonies, both in regard to commercial and military affairs. But he scarcely thought a Zollverein was necessary, and he did not think there was any danger of foreign countries refusing to supply Great Britain with food. The United States, he insisted, would not allow food to be declared contraband of war, as it would affect her interests, apart from her inherent sympathy for Great Britain, and combined with the United States, Great Britain could stand against any conceivable combination of the powers. The real thing upon which Great Britain was dependent, Mr. Balfour asserted, was her navy, for which the government accepted the responsibility.

DEFENDANTS LOSE.

The Celebrated \$500 Package Case Settled at Last.

Decided at 10 O'clock in the Federal Court Last Night.

The case of First National Bank of Union City, Tenn., against J. W. Farmer, C. L. Etheridge and T. H. Puryear, \$5,000 on a note, with interest, was concluded in the United States court at 10 o'clock last night, a verdict being rendered against Farmer, Etheridge & Co. for the entire amount.

The jury was out two hours, and could not agree until the respective verdict. It was simply impossible, according to one of the jurymen, to tell where the \$500 extracted from an express package went.

The history of the case is well known. About the 25th of last April, an express package containing or supposed to contain \$5830, the proceeds of a note discounted with the Union City bank by Farmer & Etheridge and endorsed by T. H. Puryear, was received at the Citizens' Savings Bank, in Paducah.

Messrs. Paxton and Rudy straightway opened and counted it, and found a \$500 package was missing. When the note fell due four months later, Farmer & Etheridge tendered the amount of the note, less the \$500 they had never received.

Suit was then brought by the bank and in Farmer & Etheridge's answer the Southern Express Company was made a co-defendant in the suit. It has never been discovered up to this day where the \$500 went, and perhaps it will never remain a mystery.

The verdict rendered last night in the Federal court makes the loss fall on those who are entirely innocent and never touched the money.

Judge Barr and the other court officers, having finished the business of the court, left at 1 o'clock last night for Louisville.

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Mr. Seton-Karr further remarked that should the harvest in America fail and Russia refuse to supply Great Britain, the latter's position would be most serious. The speaker called attention to the damage done to the commerce of the United States by the Alabama, and remarked that many such vessels might be set to pay upon British commerce in time of war. He did not desire action which would reduce the price to consumers, but hoped the government would consider the subject seriously, and proposed that state granaries be erected for keeping supplies.

Sir Charles Dilke, Radical, contended that Russian exports of wheat to Great Britain were decreasing in average yearly, and he asserted that half of Great Britain's food came from the United States. Continuing, he said:

"If the United States, Canada and Australia can feel as we are independent of Russia, as the interests and advantages of these countries would be so strong that we could rely upon them to supply us."

Sir Charles Dilke, continuing, said he thought the other states were not likely to take any steps in regard to contraband of war which would be likely to bring the United States down on them.

After Mr. James Lowther, Conservative, had advocated a duty on foreign grain, the government leader, Mr. Balfour, said that the peculiarity of the motion had given a suitable text both to protectionists and free traders. The adoption of the proposal to establish state granaries, he claimed, would mean turning the Channel of Great Britain into a gigantic corn trader. As to the commercial Zollverein, Mr. Balfour continued, he looked with considerable longing for a closer union with the British colonies, both in regard to commercial and military affairs. But he scarcely thought a Zollverein was necessary, and he did not think there was any danger of foreign countries refusing to supply Great Britain with food. The United States, he insisted, would not allow food to be declared contraband of war, as it would affect her interests, apart from her inherent sympathy for Great Britain, and combined with the United States, Great Britain could stand against any conceivable combination of the powers. The real thing upon which Great Britain was dependent, Mr. Balfour asserted, was her navy, for which the government accepted the responsibility.

DEFENDANTS LOSE.

The Celebrated \$500 Package Case Settled at Last.

Decided at 10 O'clock in the Federal Court Last Night.

The case of First National Bank of Union City, Tenn., against J. W. Farmer, C. L. Etheridge and T. H. Puryear, \$5,000 on a note, with interest, was concluded in the United States court at 10 o'clock last night, a verdict being rendered against Farmer, Etheridge & Co. for the entire amount.

The jury was out two hours, and could not agree until the respective verdict. It was simply impossible, according to one of the jurymen, to tell where the \$500 extracted from an express package went.

The history of the case is well known. About the 25th of last April, an express package containing or supposed to contain \$5830, the proceeds of a note discounted with the Union City bank by Farmer & Etheridge and endorsed by T. H. Puryear, was received at the Citizens' Savings Bank, in Paducah.

Messrs. Paxton and Rudy straightway opened and counted it, and found a \$500 package was missing. When the note fell due four months later, Farmer & Etheridge tendered the amount of the note, less the \$500 they had never received.

Suit was then brought by the bank and in Farmer & Etheridge's answer the Southern Express Company was made a co-defendant in the suit. It has never been discovered up to this day where the \$500 went, and perhaps it will never remain a mystery.

The verdict rendered last night in the Federal court makes the loss fall on those who are entirely innocent and never touched the money.

Judge Barr and the other court officers, having finished the business of the court, left at 1 o'clock last night for Louisville.

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50c buys a \$1 quality.

150 pairs ladies' silk hose for 15c.

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SITTING AS AN ART.

Modern Comforts Are Generating a Perilous Spinal Weakness.

There is no use in denying it, the modern armchairs and lounges with their tufted and hammock-like seats, together with the cushions and pillows, are generating a perilous weakness in the modern spine that is not conducive to health.

If a casual observer chances in at an informal tea and casts a glance about, the attitudes of the guests, as they sit, are suggestive of the crookedness of the spine in the earlier stages of the disease of "Duchenne's" and "Mrs. Smith's" who gradually sink into their respective chairs and had to be shaken up at regular intervals.

Now, it is comparatively easy to stand well or even to walk with some grace, but to subside into a chair and to look well after such subsidence is quite another matter. Many people drop into a seat and "rest" is the first word that comes into their mind, but most of them are wrong.

Down in a haphazard style, and the effect is not soothing to sensitive eyes and ears.

To change, then, from a standing to a sitting posture is a trial to every constitution, until she learns how to do it. The ones who have learned are never known to impress you with the fact that they are in a state of evolution; they are standing before you lightly and easily, a chair or a lounge or a sofa is behind them, but they do not seem to be noting the fact, in another moment they and the chair are one, but you do not see just how it came about.

The muscles have deftly given way here, and tightened there, the knees have bent a little, but not a hair's breadth too much; the entire body has been relaxed for a second, and the deed is done, but as to the doing-it is an impossible to describe as are the changes from one shape to another in a summer cloud.

Once seated, the woman who knows gives no evidence of a dominance of one part of her physique over another. You are aware that she has feet, but not too positive about it; you know that she is resting, but you are sure she is not lounging; you see that she is inside of her clothes, but you are not painfully conscious that she is imprisoned in them, and, altogether, she is a triumph of combined knowledge and cleverness.

She sits erect because she remembers that one of Bismarck's tutors has said that the great chancellor insisted upon everyone at his table being in a strictly upright position and that he (the tutor), after having been in Schopenhauer for some time, gained two inches in height; and then she knows, too, that it is a principle of physical culture that the higher an organism is held the better it will fulfill its functions. It was only a little while ago that the provinces who were asked why she sent all her daughters to school, but she was wise beyond her environment when she replied in answer: "I like to think them because they learn to think too little!"—Philadelphia Record.

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—N. Y. Sun.

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
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